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S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 28. Issued June 23, 1916.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN.
R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MAY, 1916.

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T. D. 36379. NURSERY STOCK. T. D. 33933 OF DECEMBER 1, 1913, PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK IN THE MAILS, AMENDED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 6, 1916.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The department is advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the prohibition of the importation of plants by mail, as published in T. D. 33933 of December 1, 1913, has been extended to include all growing or living plants, seeds, and other plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, and that the term "field seeds" includes only seeds of cereals, grasses, and other annual farm crops, and does not include bulbs and tubers.

T. D. 33933 is accordingly amended.

ANDREW J. PETERS,
Assistant Secretary.

T. D. 36394. PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—TRANSPORTATION OF IMPORTED COTTON. COLLECTORS INSTRUCTED RELATIVE TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF IMPORTED COTTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1916.*

To collectors of customs:

In accordance with a request of the Secretary of Agriculture, you are instructed to refuse the entry of foreign cotton in bond for immediate trans-

portation, and to hold such cotton at the port of first arrival until the importer has received from the Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture a permit in which the route of transportation shall be specified.

ANDREW J. PETERS,
Assistant Secretary.

T. D. 36429. PLANT QUARANTINE ACT. COLLECTORS INSTRUCTED RELATIVE TO THE OBSERVANCE OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON MAY 15, 1916, TO TAKE EFFECT ON JULY 1, 1916.—T. D. 34625 OF JULY 11, 1914, AMENDED ACCORDINGLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1916.*

To collectors of customs:

Your attention is invited to copies of a circular entitled "Rules and regulations governing the importation of nursery stock into the United States," issued by the Department of Agriculture on May 15, 1916, to take effect on July 1, 1916, which have been forwarded to you by mail and by which you will be governed.

The Secretary of Agriculture states that these revised regulations are substantially the same as those now in effect; that the most important change is the provision that permits to import nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery-stock inspection and permits to import orchids and tree seeds from countries which do not maintain nursery-stock inspection instead of being reissued each year will be valid until revoked; that a list of the countries which maintain nursery-stock inspection is given on page 10; and that the list of plants the entry of which is prohibited is brought up to date.

T. D. 34625 of July 11, 1914, is amended accordingly.

ANDREW J. PETERS,
Assistant Secretary.

COTTON QUARANTINE OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

The importers and users of foreign cottons and the planters of the staple in the United States will be interested in the various steps taken by the Egyptian Government to safeguard that country against the importation of dangerous pests in cotton seed. The information given below is taken from a recent bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture of Egypt.

In 1904 a law was passed to prohibit the importation of American cotton seed on account of the danger of introducing the boll weevil. In 1909 this law was extended to include cotton seed from all countries. In 1913 another law was passed under which the importation of cotton plants, cotton seed, seed cotton, and cotton stalks was prohibited. The shipment of seed cotton and cotton seed through Egypt from other countries, as, for instance, the Sudan, was also prohibited unless the shipments were accompanied by official certificates of fumigation in the country of origin. It will be noted that this prohibition extended to all forms of cotton except the ginned fiber.

Six months after this law went into effect agents of the Egyptian Department of Agriculture discovered considerable quantities of seed in bales of lint imported from India. The department gave instructions that the cotton was to be passed only on condition that it was cleaned and the seed and refuse from it burnt under the supervision of an inspector. While this requirement was in operation it was found that numbers of the seeds thrown out by the cleaning machines contained living pink boll worms. This led to inquiries, which showed

that considerable quanties of Indian cotton had been imported since 1903. The report adds—

"It therefore seems quite certain that Egypt's latest plague was introduced in badly ginned Indian cotton between 1903, when the first consignments arrived, and 1911, when the first specimens were observed. This fact fully demonstrated the great importance of this clause, as, although a few pink boll worms, more or less, will make little difference nowadays, there are several other possible pests which might be imported in the same way."

At this juncture instructions were issued to the effect that every shipment of ginned cotton was to be carefully examined for seeds and that consignments which were found to contain more than one seed per 100 grams of lint were to be treated as unginned cotton and reexported or burnt. It was soon realized that this proportion would allow a very dangerous number of seeds per bale, consequently a new law was provided—No. 1 of 1916—repealing the act of 1913 and prohibiting without exception the importation of cotton plants, cotton lint, cotton seed, seed cotton, and cotton stalks.

It will be seen that the present law in Egypt is much more drastic than the regulations established by the Department of Agriculture with relation to foreign cottons coming to the United States. The plan followed by the Federal Horticultural Board of this Department of having all foreign cottons fumigated on arrival is undoubtedly the only plan which will provide sufficient protection for the cotton-growing interests of this country and at the same time not impose any prohibitive restrictions on the importation and use of the foreign cottons necessary in our industries.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

May 12, 1916.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS.

Amendment No. 2 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that the second paragraph of regulation 7 of the regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States, revised January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, be, and the same hereby is, amended, effective immediately, to read as follows:

"Cotton held by permittee for disinfection under the 40-day provision of this regulation, or held by permittee after disinfection pending distribution, must be stored in a licensed warehouse: *Provided, however,* That when necessary in the judgment of the Federal Horticultural Board, on account of congestion of traffic, or for other cause, cotton so held for disinfection may, with the permission of the chairman of said board and under such conditions as he may prescribe, be stored in such unlicensed warehouses or other places as may be approved by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

Done at Washington this 5th day of May, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[Seal.] Carl Vrooman,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Amendment No. 3 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that the first paragraph of regulation 3 of the regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States, revised

January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, be, and the same hereby is, amended, effective July 1, 1916, to read as follows:

"On approval of an application for the importation of cotton, a permit will be issued in triplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of entry, and the third will be filed with the application. All permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked."

Done at Washington this 23d day of May, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 25, WITH REGULATIONS.

[Effective on and after July 1, 1916.]

GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two injurious insects, the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) and the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in parts of the following States, to wit: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act," do hereby quarantine the towns and territory hereinafter described as infested by the brown-tail moth and the towns and territory hereinafter described as infested by the gipsy moth, and by this notice of quarantine No. 25 do order that (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery;" and (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; and (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit, and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are quarantined for the brown-tail moth, namely: Houlton, Ludlow, New Limerick, Oakfield, Dyer Brook, Crystal, Patten, Stacyville, II Range 7, I Range 7, Millinocket, Indian Township, A West Seboeis, IV (Seboeis Lake), Brownville, Williamsburg, Barnard, Bowerbank, Willimantic, Monson, Abbott, Parkman, Wellington, Brighton, Bingham, Concord, Lexington, Kingfield, Salem, Phillips, Berlin No. 6, Byron, Andover North Surplus, and Grafton, *Maine;* Cambridge, Dummer, Stark, and Stratford, *New Hampshire;* Brunswick, Maidstone, Granby, Victory, Burke, Sutton, Sheffield, Wheelock, Stannard, Walden, Cabot, Marshfield, Plainfield, Barre, Williamstown, Brookfield, Braintree, Bethel, Stockbridge, Barnard, Pomfret, Woodstock, Reading, Cavendish, Chester, Grafton, Townshend, Newfane, Marlboro, and Halifax, *Vermont;* Colerain, Shelburne, Conway, Williamsburg, Westhampton, Southampton, Westfield, and

Southwick, *Massachusetts;* Granby, Simsbury, Bloomfield, West Hartford, Hartford, Glastonbury, Portland, Chatham, East Haddam, Lyme, and Old Saybrook, *Connecticut.*

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean, with the exception of the town of Industry, Me., are quarantined for the gipsy moth, namely: Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, City of Ellsworth, Orland, Bucksport, Orrington, Hampden, City of Bangor, Hermon, Levant, Newburgh, Dixmont, Plymouth, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Clinton, Skowhegan, Cornville, Norridgewock, Stark, Anson, New Vineyard, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Lovell, Fryeburg, and Brownfield, *Maine;* Conway, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Thornton, Ellsworth, Warren, and Piermont, *New Hampshire;* Bradford and Fairlee, *Vermont;* Lyme, Hanover, Lebanon, Plainfield, Cornish, Claremont, Charlestown, Langdon, Acworth, Marlow, Gilsum, Surry, Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Hinsdale, *New Hampshire;* Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Athol, Petersham, Hardwick, Ware, Warren, Brimfield, Monson, and Sturbridge, *Massachusetts;* Woodstock, Eastford, Ashford, Chaplin, Scotland, Canterbury, Griswold, North Stonington, Stonington, and Groton, *Connecticut.*

For the purpose of inspection, the above designated towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth are divided into two areas, to be known as the lightly infested area and the generally infested area.

The following towns comprise the lightly infested area: Isle Au Haut, Swans Island, Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, Trenton, City of Ellsworth, Surry, Bluehill, Sedgwick, Brooklin, Deer Isle, Stonington, Brooksville, Castine, Penobscott, Orland, Bucksport, Orrington, City of Bangor, Levant, Hermon, Hampden, Newburgh, Winterport, Frankfort, Prospect, Stockton Springs, Searsport, Islesboro, North Haven, Vinal Haven, Camden, Lincolnville, Northport, City of Belfast, Waldo, Swanville, Brooks, Monroe, Jackson, Dixmont, Plymouth, Palmyra, Detroit, Troy, Thorndike, Knox, Montville, Morrill, Belmont, Searsmont, Hope, Appleton, Liberty, Washington, Somerville, Windsor, Vassalborough, China, Palermo, Freedom, Albion, Winslow, Benton, Unity, Clinton, Burnham, Pittsfield, Cornville, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Fairfield, Smithfield, Oakland, Waterville, Belgrade, Sidney, Mount Vernon, Readfield, Manchester, Winthrop, Monmouth, Greene, Turner, Leeds, Wayne, Fayette, East Livermore, Livermore, Vienna, Rome, Mercer, Stark, Anson, New Vineyard, Farmington, New Sharon, Chesterville, Jay, Wilton, Dixfield, Canton, Hartford, Peru, Rumford, Milton, Franklin, Woodstock, Sumner, Paris, Buckfield, Hebron, Oxford, Otisfield, Harrison, Norway, Waterford, Albany, Greenwood, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Lovell, Sweden, and Fryeburg, *Maine;* Conway, Eaton, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Thornton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Wentworth, Warren, Piermont, Orford, Lyme, Dorchester, Groton, Orange, Canaan, Hanover, Lebanon, Enfield, Grantham, Plainfield, Cornish, Croydon, Newport, Claremont, Charlestown, Unity, Goshen, Lempster, Acworth, Langdon, Washington, Marlow, Stoddard, Windsor, Gilsum, Sullivan, Surry, Keene, Roxbury, Westmoreland, Chesterfield, Swanzey, Marlboro, Hinsdale, and Winchester, *New Hampshire;* Bradford and Fairlee, *Vermont;* Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Athol, Petersham, Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Ware, Warren, Brookfield, Monson, Brimfield, Sturbridge, and Southbridge, *Massachusetts;* Woodstock, Ashford, Eastford, Chaplin, Hampton, Scotland, Canterbury, Griswold, Voluntown, North Stonington, Stonington, and Groton, *Connecticut;* Westerly, Hopkinton, Richmond, Charlestown, South Kingstown, Narragansett, and New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

Other towns shall be classed as the generally infested area.

REGULATIONS.

Regulation 1. Regulation of Movement of Plants and Plant Products under Quarantine Originating in the Gipsy Moth Territory.

(1) Coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants of the towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; and (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, of the towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to any point outside the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, unless and until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth; but such plants and plant products may be moved interstate without restrictions other than the requirements made by Regulation 6 hereof and such restrictions as may be imposed by State officials at points of destination, between all points within the lightly infested area, between points in said area and points in the generally infested area, and between all points within the generally infested area.

Regulation 2. Regulation of Movement of Plants and Plant Products under Quarantine Originating in the Brown-Tail Moth Territory.[1]

Deciduous trees and shrubs, or such parts thereof as bear leaves, of the towns and territory quarantined for the brown-tail moth only, including all deciduous field-grown florists' stock, vines, cuttings, grafts, and scions, but excepting forest-plant products, such as logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside the quarantined towns and territory unless and until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the brown-tail moth.

The interstate movement of all classes of plants and plant products entirely within the towns and territory quarantined for the brown-tail moth only will be permitted without restrictions other than the requirements made by Regulation 6 hereof and such restrictions as may be imposed by State officials at points of destination.

Regulation 3. Inspection, Certification, and Marking a Condition of Interstate Transportation.

Every car, box, bale, or other container of plants and plant products of which inspection is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been in-

[1] This regulation applies only to the quarantined territory for the brown-tail moth lying beyond or outside of the territory quarantined for the gipsy moth, because all shipments from territory common to the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth are governed by the conditions of Regulation 1.

Coniferous trees and other evergreen trees are not covered by the brown-tail moth regulations.

spected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from moth infestation.

The inspection certificates in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for plants and plant products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with plants and plant products which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

Regulation 4. Conditions under which Plants and Plant Products Originating Outside of the Quarantined Territory may be Shipped from Points Within the Quarantined Territory.

Plants and plant products, of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations and which are grown outside the towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, may be shipped interstate from points within the quarantined towns and territory to points outside the quarantined towns and territory under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits will issue only for plants and plant products which are not infested with the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the quarantined towns and territory such plants and plant products grown outside the quarantined towns and territory unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, 43 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Regulation 5. Conditions Governing Inspection and Issuance of Permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected at the shipping point, and to so place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

Regulation 6. Thorough Cleaning Required of all Cars, Boats, and Other Vehicles before Removal from Point of Unloading.

All cars, boats, and other vehicles employed in the interstate transportation of plants and plant products covered by these regulations shall, before removal from point of unloading, be thoroughly swept out and cleaned of all litter and rubbish.

This notice of quarantine amends and supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 22, promulgated May 20, 1915, and shall be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this 22nd day of May, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

THE FEDERAL QUARANTINE AND THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF SUGAR CANE.

[The following press notice was issued May 22, 1916, by the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture.]

Some apprehension is felt by those interested in the sugar-cane industry lest the Federal quarantine that now forbids all importations of sugar cane will prevent further work along the line of introducing new and improved varieties of sugar cane. The United States Department of Agriculture recognizes, however, that in the introduction of new varieties lies one of our strongest hopes for improvements in yield, disease resistance, or other desirable characteristics of the cane. There has been provided for years by this department in its Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, in the Bureau of Plant Industry, an avenue through which the introduction on a small scale can be made of promising new varieties of sugar cane as well as other quarantined plant material and also nonquarantined plants and seeds without exposing our home industries to the risks involved in the indiscriminate, uncontrolled introduction of varieties. Until more extensive facilities are made available for propagating such imported varieties under quarantine, limited space in the quarantine greenhouses of the department at Washington, D. C., is available for the propagation of small shipments of cuttings which officials of this department, or of any State sugar experiment station, may desire to introduce. For the present the amount of such shipments must necessarily be limited to a few stalks each. After such samples are propagated in quarantine long enough to make sure that they harbor no dangerous disease or pests, they may be released from quarantine and planted wherever the introducer may wish.

Private individuals learning of new varieties that seem desirable ones to introduce should communicate with the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department or with the officials of a State sugar experiment station relative to the introduction of such variety, giving a full description of the variety in question, its origin, and where it may be secured for importation. Unless such variety is a new seedling variety, originated by some foreign experiment station, the chances are that it has already been introduced and tried, and that, if it has been found promising, it may now be available somewhere within the United States.

TO GUARD AGAINST SERIOUS PESTS.

A few serious pests which are now annually doing an immense amount of damage to our sugar-cane crop have already been introduced. Other very dangerous pests and diseases not known to have been introduced as yet in the United States, are known to occur in foreign sugar-cane countries, making it important that measures be taken to guard against their introduction. Among the diseases which either are not yet introduced or are not widely disseminated in this country may be mentioned the sereh, of Java, various root rots, the Queensland stripe disease, the Formosa downy mildew, the iliau, and the pineapple disease. Because cane is propagated by planting the stalks and not from seed, it is especially difficult with this crop to make sure that the plant material does not harbor pests or diseases; hence the occasion for first growing it in quarantine.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE.

The need of the precaution of growing newly imported samples first in quarantine is well illustrated in an incident that occurred two years ago. The Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station desired to introduce a variety of

cane from Hawaii. Officials of this department offered to assist in securing the sample, and when it arrived at Washington they took the precaution of propagating it the first season in the quarantine greenhouse. In spite of the fact that the cane was very carefully selected and prepared for shipment by an official of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, and of the fact that when it arrived it appeared free of pests or diseases, it developed during that season an abundant crop of the Hawaiian leaf hopper, one of the most destructive insect pests that has ever been known to attack the sugar cane. The Porto Rican planters, through this simple precaution and the subsequent destruction of this cane, doubtless were saved from losses on account of this pest such as the Hawaiian planters once suffered. In Hawaii at one time these losses mounted into millions of dollars annually and threatened the complete destruction of their great sugar industry.

Seed of sugar cane for use in originating seedling varieties also may be imported through the department from localities which are known to be free of dangerous diseases or pests.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON SEED FROM AFRICA.

On April 11 the collector of customs at Norfolk telegraphed the Board that a quantity of cotton seed brought to Newport News as a part of the cargo of the steamship *Appam* was to be sold by an order of the admiralty court. The collector of customs was notified of the quarantine against foreign cotton seed, but the seed was sold to an oil mill of North Carolina, the sale being contingent on the approval of the Board.

The shipment consisted of 189 tons, or 3,755 bags, of seed loaded at the port of Lagos, British West Africa, on January 20, 1916. When the seed was inspected by Messrs. Marlatt and Hunter on April 13 it was found to show many traces of infestation by the pink bollworm. Immediate steps were taken to have the provisional sale set aside by the court. This was done as soon as the danger of the shipment was explained. The problem then was to dispose of the very large bulk of seed. Many methods of disposing of it were considered, among them sinking in the water and burning in incinerators. Mechanical difficulties made both of these treatments impracticable. At this juncture the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. was interviewed, and in a very public-spirited manner agreed to place the seed in sulphuric-acid vats and pay into the court a price based on the nitrogen content, determined after treatment in the vats had taken place.

At Newport News the seed was found in five large piles on different parts of a large dock along with enormous quantities of cocoa beans and other tropical products. When the order of the court was obtained, a large number of laborers was drafted and all of the seed was loaded on a barge in the course of about five hours. It was taken across Hampton Roads to a factory of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. at Pinners Point, where it was placed under cover without delay. Several difficulties developed in the course of handling the seed at the fertilizer factory, but the whole lot was treated in a week's time. The primary cause of the delay was the very large bulk of the seed and the lack of special facilities for handling it. The work was done, however, in undoubtedly the shortest practicable time.

As an additional precaution, the two holds of the *Appam* which had contained the seed were fumigated with a strong dosage of sodium cyanid. The dock at Newport News was swept, reswept, and inspected on a number of occasions to make it certain that no scattered seeds remained. The lighter which conveyed the seed from Newport News to Pinners Point could not be fumigated on

account of its open construction. It was cleaned and swept most thoroughly, as were the platforms at the factory.

It is believed that every precaution was taken to prevent the introduction of a most serious pest. However, a careful watch will be kept on the cotton fields in the vicinity of Norfolk during the season. The chances of finding any infestation are exceedingly remote, not only on account of the fact that the great majority of insects had emerged during the long cruise of the *Appam* through the Tropics, but on account of the destruction of the seed.

The work of disposing of this cotton seed was very greatly facilitated by cooperation with the Office of Markets through Messrs. H. T. Poe, jr., and John F. Barghausen, of that office, who accompanied the two members of the board to Norfolk. The former remained until the last of the seed had been treated in the acid vats. Mr. H. Morrison, of the board, also remained at Newport News and Norfolk until all the seed was treated. He carried out the fumigation of the *Appam*.

W. D. HUNTER,
Member, Federal Horticultural Board.

MAY 31, 1916.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshooths from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetable upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping may carry infection, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, natal or kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Quarantine No. 22, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the plants and plant products listed therein until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and pronounced free from the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and New-

foundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Lower California, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*

Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Quarantine No. 21: Prohibits the importation from Java and India, and Oceania, except Australia and New Zealand, of all Indian corn, on account of a serious disease of Indian corn known as *Sclerospora maydis*.

Quarantine No. 24: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn. (Effective on and after July 1, 1916, at which date this order will supersede Quarantine No. 21).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, and cotton, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York, and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and Lower California, Mexico.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1916